### FLOW MONITORING SNAPSHOT

2 - 8 JUNE 2024, DATA UPDATED AS OF 21:00 ON 8 JUNE

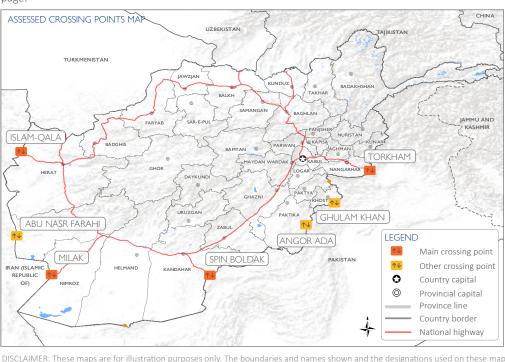


#### ABOUT DTM FLOW MONITORING

The IOM Afghanistan's DTM Flow Monitoring activity is designed to provide insights into the mobility patterns at Afghanistan's border points with the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. The activity involves two interlinked exercises: the Flow Monitoring Counting (FMC), a headcount of individuals crossing the border, and the Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS), which collect data on the profiles and intentions of randomly selected Afghan nationals. DTM FM is operational at four main crossing points (connected to Afghanistan's National Highway) as well as three other crossing points with Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. This weekly snapshot combines information from the FM activity and various IOM sources related to cross-border movement. For a detailed explanation of the methodology used in gathering this data, the report directs readers to the section titled "IOM INFLOW DATA" on the last page

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

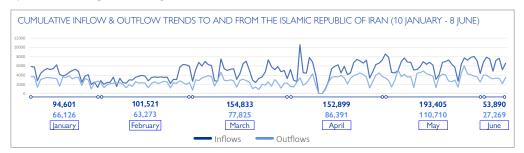
- Individuals arriving through main border crossing points are more likely to have stayed in the origin country long-term compared to individuals arriving through other crossing points, who tended to stay shorter-term in the origin country. They were also more likely to have long-term residential documentation, like Amayash or PoR cards.
- Twenty-five per cent of respondents coming from the Islamic Republic of Iran were more likely to report feeling unsafe in their origin location as a reason for movement compared to 19% of respondents coming from Pakistan.



#### ASSESSED CROSSING POINTS FIGURES Ordered from west to east

Crossing point	Inflow	Outflow
Islam Qala	25,471	16,708
Abu Nasar Farahi	1283	1287
Milak	20,233	5,243
Spin Boldak	6,355	3,801
Angor Ada	145	99
Ghulam Khan	2098	676
Torkham	16,937	13,115

DISCLAIMER: These maps are for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration





# 72,522 TOTAL INFLOWS

#### KEY INFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY

Figure	IRN	PAK
₹ Total inflows	46,987	25,535
Documented returnees**	NOT AVAILABLE	2,559
Undocumented returnees***	34,881	2,641
Assisted by IOM	5,329	2,533

# √3↑ 40,929 TOTAL OUTFLOWS

#### **OUTFLOW FIGURES BY BORDER COUNTRY\*\*\*\***

Figure	IRN	PAK
<b>₹</b> ↑ Total inflows	23,238	17,691

<sup>\*</sup> More information on the methodology of collecting data on different subsets of inflow groups can be found on the last page of this report in the section titled "IOM INFLOW DATA."

\*\*\* Documented returnees include Proof of Registration (PoR) holders. Source: IOM DTM Pakistan and UNHCR Pakistan

\*\*\* This data is collected by IOM CB-PAHA. Individuals receive post-arrival assistance from IOM and support from Border Consortium partners. The Border Consortium is led by IOM. For

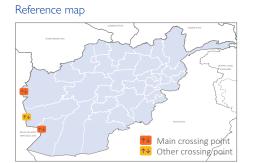
more information and access to the Consortium dashboard, visit <a href="https://afghanistan.iom.int/situation-reports">https://afghanistan.iom.int/situation-reports</a>.

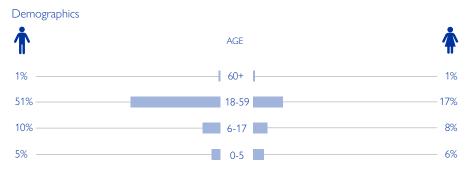
\*\*\*\* DTM Afghanistan does not collect data on subsets of outflow groups.

# •**X** INFLOWS

The following analysis compiles responses from 5,493 total Afghan nationals (2,978 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2,515 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups entering Afghanistan.

#### INFLOWS FROM THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN





#### **RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM MAIN BORDER POINTS**

#### Presence of vulnerable groups\*\*







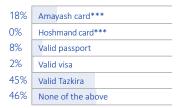
special needs lactating person

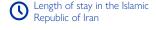


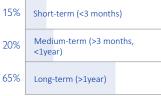




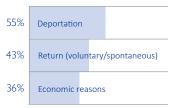
Documentation held\*\*











Planned length of stay in Afghanistan

5%	Short-term (<3 months)	
2%	Medium-term (>3 months, <1year)	
<1%	Long-term (>1year)	
35%	No plans to leave; indefinitely	
58%	Do not know	
<1%	Prefer not to answer	

### **RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM OTHER BORDER POINTS**

#### Presence of vulnerable groups\*\*













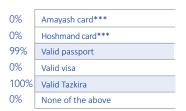
special needs



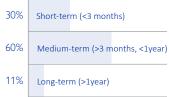




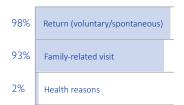
Documentation held\*\*



Length of stay in the Islamic Republic of Iran



Main reasons for travel to Afghanistan (top 3)\*\*



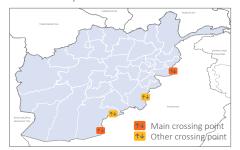
Planned length of stay in Afghanistan

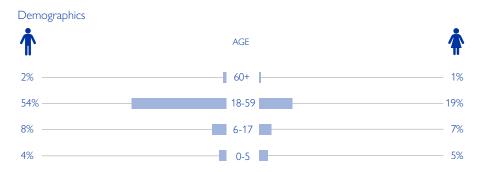
44%	Short-term (<3 months)
18%	Medium-term (>3 months, <1year)
2%	Long-term (>1year)
10%	No plans to leave; indefinitely
26%	Do not know
0%	Prefer not to answer

- \* Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.
- \*\* Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.
- \*\*\* Amayash, and Hoshmand cards are issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran. Proof of Residence (PoR), Partnerslip, VRF Asylum, and Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) are cards issued in Pakistan. Tazkira is the name for the Afghan national ID.



#### Reference map





#### **RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM MAIN BORDER POINTS**

#### Presence of vulnerable groups\*\*



ACC card\*\*\*

Valid visa

Valid Tazkira

None of the above

Valid passport





lactating person



Chronic disease/ special needs







17%

1%

36%

30%

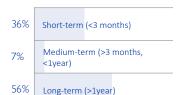
52%

29%

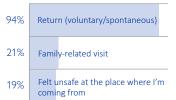
Documentation held\*\*

PoR, VRF and Partnerslip cards\*\*\*

Length of stay in Pakistan









10%	Short-term (<3 months)	
3%	Medium-term (>3 months, <1year)	
1%	Long-term (>1year)	
32%	No plans to leave; indefinitely	
54%	Do not know	
0%	Prefer not to answer	

#### **RESPONDENTS ARRIVING FROM OTHER BORDER POINTS**

#### Presence of vulnerable groups\*\*









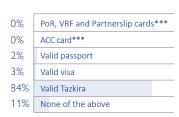




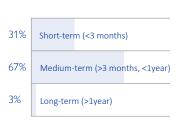












→ <b>%</b> →	Main reasons for travel to Afghanistan (top 3)*



	Planned length of stay i Afghanistan
S	Afghanistan

3%	Short-term (<3 months)
53%	Medium-term (>3 months, <1year)
2%	Long-term (>1year)
6%	No plans to leave; indefinitely
36%	Do not know
1%	Prefer not to answer

<sup>\*</sup> Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.

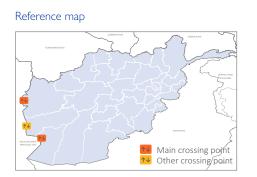
<sup>\*\*</sup> Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.

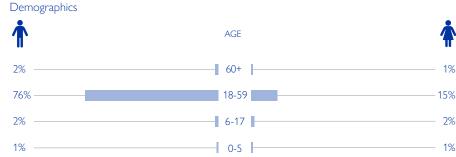
<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Amayash, and Hoshmand cards are issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran. Proof of Residence (PoR), Partnerslip, VRF Asylum, and Afghan Citizen Card (ACC) are cards issued in Pakistan. Tazkira is the name for the Afghan national ID.

# ♠ ↑ ↑ ○ OUTFLOWS

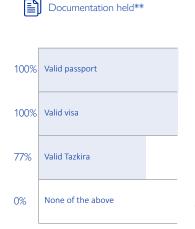
The following analysis compiles responses from 2477 total Afghan nationals (954 at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1,523 at the border with Pakistan) interviewed by DTM Afghanistan during its FMS activity among individuals and groups leaving Afghanistan.

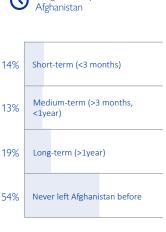
#### OUTFLOWS TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN



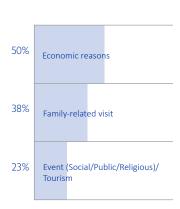


#### **RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH MAIN BORDER POINTS**





Length of stay in



Main reasons for travel

to Afghanistan (top 3)\*\*



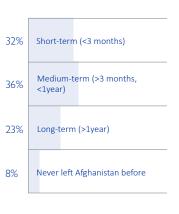
Length of stay in the Islamic

Republic of Iran

#### **RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH OTHER BORDER POINTS**

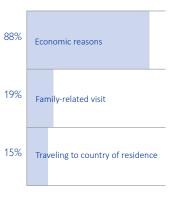


Documentation held\*\*



Length of stay in

Afghanistan



→ Main reasons for travel

to Afghanistan (top 3)\*\*



No plans to leave; indefinitely

Do not know

Prefer not to answer

0%

18%

0%

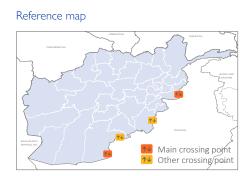
Length of stay in the Islamic

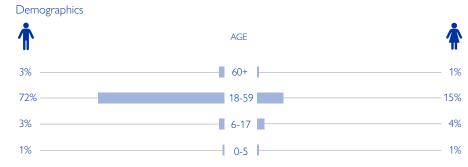
Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%

<sup>\*</sup> Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf.

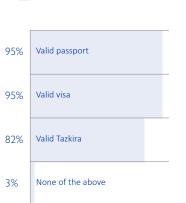
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#### **OUTFLOWS TO PAKISTAN**

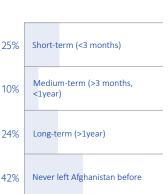




#### **RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH MAIN BORDER POINTS**

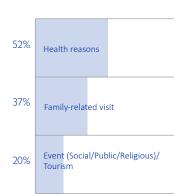


Documentation held\*\*



Length of stay in

Afghanistan



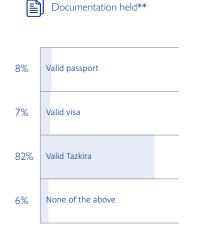
→ Main reasons for travel

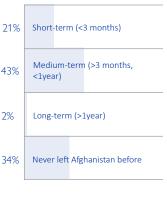
to Afghanistan (top 3)\*\*



Length of stay in Pakistan

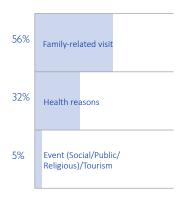
#### **RESPONDENTS GOING THROUGH OTHER BORDER POINTS**





Length of stay in

Afghanistan



→ Main reasons for travel

to Afghanistan (top 3)\*\*

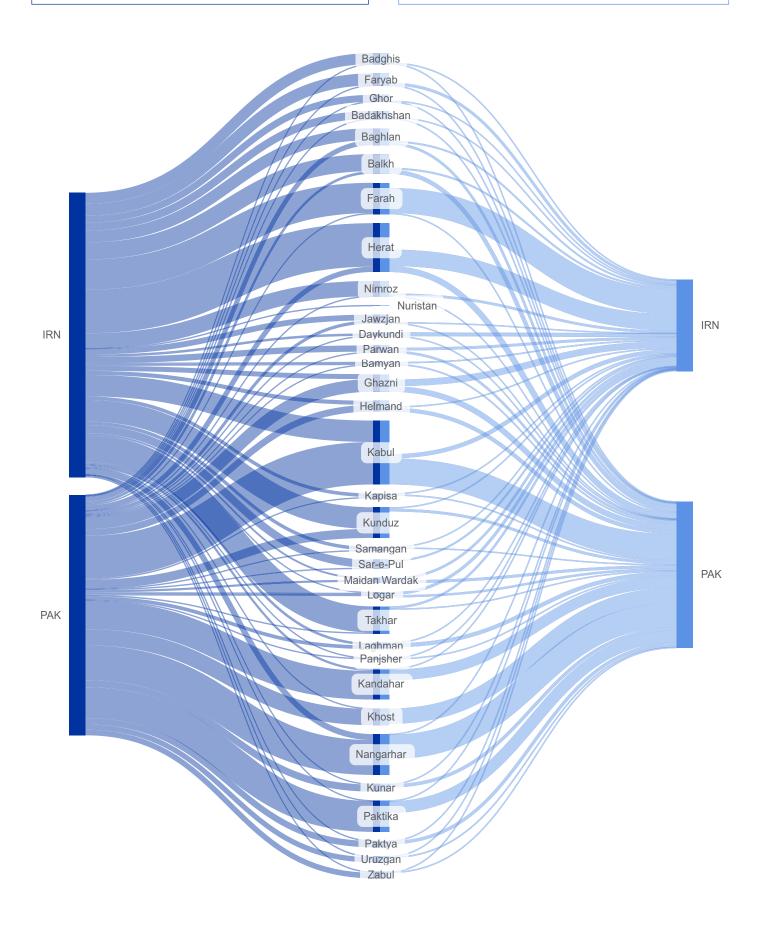


Length of stay in Pakistan

<sup>\*</sup> Individuals under 18 were assessed by having an accompanying adult answer on their behalf. \*\* Multiple answers were possible. As a result, percentages may exceed 100%.

## ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

INFLOW OUTFLOW



# **IOM INFLOW DATA** DTM Afghanistan, DTM Pakistan, and IOM Afghanistan's Cross Border Post-Arrival Humanitarian Assistance (CB-PAHA) program use different methodologies to collect data on various demographic subsets of individuals entering Afghanistan (inflows). The following flow chart illustrates the relationships between the subsets and how IOM coordinates its various activities and methodologies to develop

more robust and comprehensive databases on movements into Afghanistan. DTM Afghanistan counts every individual, regardless of nationality, documentation status, or TOTAL INFLOWS planned length of stay in Afghanistan, who enters Afghanistan from the Ghulam Khan, Islam Qala, Milak, Spin Boldak, and Torkham border points. This exercise is referred to as Flow Monitoring Counting (FMC). DTM Afghanistan also surveys a random sample of those counted using its Flow COLLECTED AT BORDERS WITH PAK AND IRN Monitoring Survey (FMS) exercise.

TOTAL NUMBER OF RETURNEES COLLECTED AT BORDER WITH PAK

and Torkham border crossing points. Returnees are classified as Afghans who intend to return and live in Afghanistan for an extended period of time, as opposed to those just travelling for trade or to visit Afghanistan temporarily. There is no similar exercise at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

DOCUMENTED RETURNEES COLLECTED AT BORDER WITH PAK

TOTAL NUMBER OF COLLECTED AT BORDERS WITH PAK AND IRN

COLLECTED AT BORDERS WITH PAK AND IRN

#### DATA ON ASSISTED AFGHAN RETURNEES

IOM Afghanistan's CB-PAHA program collects information on undocumented Afghan returnees who pass through reception centers near the border and receive assistance from IOM and Border Consortium partners. The Border Consortium is led by IOM. For more information and access to the Consortium dashboard, visit <a href="https://afghanistan.iom.int/situation-reports">https://afghanistan.iom.int/situation-reports</a>.

#### CUMULATIVE TRENDS: NUMBER OF RETURNEES ASSISTED BY IOM (10 JANUARY - 8 JUNE)

